


PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

6


THEATRE ROYAL—CITY HALL.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING,
4th January, 1873.
GRAND FASHIONABLE ENTERTAIN-
MENT. Under the distinguished patron-
age of H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
OF KENNEDY, MISS KENNEDY, and
CO.

THE MONSTER JUVENILE TROUPE,
including several Ladies, will give their Un-
rivalled and Unequalled ENTERTAINMENT,
SING, FUN, LAUGHTER, WONDER, and
LIGHT.
The Talented and Celebrated Giant OHANG -

ADMISSION \$
 Seats secured and Tickets obtained at the
 HONGKONG HOTEL.
 For particulars, see Bills, Programmes, &c.,
 Doors open at 8 P.M.; Performance com-
 mences at 9 P.M.
 Carriages and Chairs to be ordered for 10.45

32 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1873.
VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.
GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers
of the above Club will be held in the
Club's Building, on THURSDAY, the 9th inst.

by order, J. S. KNOWLES,
Hon. Secretary.
Gd 41 Hongkong, 4th January, 1873.
FOR SHANGHAI (direct).
THE British Steamer
"CHEOPS"
Captain Dowdy, will be despatched for the
above port TO-MORROW, 5th instant, at noon.
For further particulars apply to
Messrs. Messers. Messers. Messers.

1855 Hongkong, 4th January, 1878.

DEAR SWATOW, AMOI, FOOSHOW, AND
TAMSUI.

THE Steamship

"HAI-LOONG"

Captain Farrow, will be despatched for the
above Ports on MONDAY, the 6th instant, at

34 36 Hongkong, 4th January, 1873.
FOR SHANGHAI.
"CHINA."
 E. Jennings, Master, will be despatched for the above Port on **MONDAY**, the 6th inst., at P.M.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.
 34 37 Hongkong, 4th January, 1873.
FOR SAIGON AND SINGAPORE.
THE Steamship
"THALES."
 Captain Burns, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPEAIRE & Co.
 35 Hongkong, 4th January, 1873.

Notices to Consignees.
BRITISH SHIP CAIZE, FROM LONDON.
 CONSIGNERS of goods on the above Vessel requested to send in their

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

At 25, Hongkong, 3rd January, 1873.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's steamer
C. GLAUCUS are hereby notified that the
cargo is being discharged into Craft, & landed
at the Godowns of the undersigned, in both
cases it will be at Consignee's risk. The cargo
will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown
after the 2nd January, 1873.

Goods under delivered on 5th January, 1873
will be subject to Rent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

BRITISH STEAMER **CHURCH**, FROM
LONDON, &c.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above
steamer are hereby informed that their
Goods are being landed and stored at their risk
in the Godowns of the Hongkong Pier and
Godown Company, from whence delivery may
be obtained.

Cargo remaining in godown after the 10th
inst. will be subject to sale.

Optional cargo will be sent forward, unless
notice to the contrary be received by the under-
signed before 4 o'clock P.M. THIS DAY.

Consignees are requested to forward the
Bills of Lading for countersignature to the under-
signed.

GILMAN & Co.

74 83 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1878.
S. S. DONVAL.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. DELT
from London, in connection with the
above steamer, are hereby informed that the
Goods are landed and stored at their risk
the Godowns of the above Company, when
BARRERA

Optional Cargo will be forwarded to its destination, unless intimation is received from the Consignee before 4 p.m. TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

DAY, the 7th instant, at noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

C. BETHRAND,
Principal Agent

at 27, Hongkong, 2nd January, 1873.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
CONSIGNEES of the following cargo

No fire insurance has been effected.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent

GBAC or THE 1 and 2 cases merchandise	1 case Merchandise
GE 53	1 case Medicine
KP in diamond	1 bale Cotton
Es "Hoggy," 100	1 bale Cotton
TOM, No. 1	1 case Merchandise

D&F, No. 100, 102, 103,	3 cases Shirts
LBP, No. 100, 102, 103,	1 case Shirts
S&O, No. 100, 102, 103,	1 case Shirts
U-1170 Hongkong, 20th Dec.	1 case Shirts

have conquered, come out victors with their mental faculties unimpaired. Some there are

of this class, who actuated by a mischievous sympathy for the struggles of the less valiant members of their confederate, or impelled by that balladical inclination peculiar to this study of emancipation, that others would care to guide the leader in, they only knew of a shorter method of accomplishing the task, have rendered the study more intricate by the numerous paths and byways, in ways which they have cut across the main road in their endeavors to lend a helping hand! These attempts have met with no success anticipated, and talpaus still remain the tools of their compradore, and masters of those of their servants. This state of things

must continue to exist unless foreigners, and not the Mexicans, are to be the mainstay of the country's economic life. The Mexicans themselves are not so much concerned with their own growth, which can only be done by the development of their own language. After this, the Mixed Office will continue its efforts to improve the lot of the Indians. The Indians are not sanguine as to any speedy salvation from the unsatisfactory state of affairs, but we are not sanguine either. The Indians are depressed under the hands of employers, of the falsifications of those about them, bear poor health, suffering as it might appear, there is no doubt, from the lack of proper food. They have such ill feeling against their Chinese servants, that tonight but an open robbery of the Chinese was reported (the Chinese were new); and there are yet others with whom no even disclosures under circumstances that let the truth be known, would have been made. No doubt of breach of trust, would have been made. I have no doubt of the truth, I exemplify our first remark. The records of the Mixed Office and isolated cases in the press, and the reports of the Mixed Office in print, abundantly testify to the correctness of it. It was only the other day that a cornet, a proditor of a respectable, long time employed soldier, was reported to have been employed for short of some \$2,000, which was not

came to suspect his employer's honesty. The
comprador had been in the habit of being
entrusted with Chinese Bank orders for the
purpose of ascertaining their soundness. These
were invariably brought back as good orders
and it was only in the end that they were dis-
covered to have been exchanged for others
drawn by the comprador on himself, which
turned out of course un negotiable. The fact

that the cheat was not discovered for a long time. But we can give a remarkable instance in illustration of our second remark. A case was instituted at the Supreme Court

a short time ago by a Chinaman against British subject, which being heard and decided under one of its rules, without formal suit was not reported at the time, but we can vouch for the correctness of our present account.

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and not correcting his statement of his servant's report. The new version was will allow the boat to relate. He transferred the top boxes inside the cabin, and the boatmen were ordered to look for conveyance from the steamer to a jetty in the English Settlement. About thirty yards after leaving the P. M. S. Co.'s wharf, at which they were a cargo boat, a steamer, and another boat, the water, through the commonion of the tide, that the sampuk collided with the cargo boat. The consequence was so severe that the topmost box, which contained the papers, was smashed. The boatmen were so frightened by the loss of the box and the money he knew it contained, that for a minute they were helpless, until a friend suggested that a fisherman should be engaged to dive for the box. The boatmen looked about him and spied a fisherman's boat lying at anchor on the Pointon side. He went over and brought the man to the sampuk, and he was ordered to dive for the box and by the assistance of the Chinese went down. He came up again directly after, said the box was too heavy to be carried. The boatmen then gave him the key, and bade him to return to the boat and get the box, for that was the most important reason why he was anxious to recover the box. The fisherman again went down, but was not successful in manipulating the box, and he came up again, saying that he had hit open. This the fisherman did, and carried the packet safely up to the surface; but, on taking it out of the water, the paper, which in it was some money, was found to be worth only a few dollars left after the water again. The fisherman then dived after them, and recovered the box containing about \$55, and brought it to the boat. The part of the story that was not true was that the boatmen were not brought to the jetty near where the boat was lost, but that the steamer appeared to take any particular notice of the accident. Of course, the fisherman did not say that, but he said that the story was connected enough, only, as the defendant admitted, it was rather too "full of incidents" and the Judge called on the witness to tell the truth. The witness said that the "story" however, was too much for the training of the police, and after expressing into it they unhesitatingly denounced it as a tissue of falsehoods, and said that they could not give credit some within their knowledge. The witness where the box fell, was said by the numerous boatmen who were, regularly stationed at the jetty near where the boat was lost, to be about 200 fathoms deep, and it was moreover that part of the river where the current ran the strongest. Nor were the boatmen equipped with diving apparatus, and he did not believe that the boy should have been so exact in his calculation that when he returned from floating with the fisherman, without having left any mark on the bottom, and that the boatmen were, were, have dropped his anchor on the box, saying nothing of the action of the current in the water. Judgment was given against the defendant, and the witness was ordered to pay a fine of \$100, and the witness was a "doubt" whether his boy's story was not the true one, he would give him the benefit of that doubt, and far from ruining his prospects by dismissal and imprisonment, he would let him to India, whither he was about to travel.

viewing the statements of the police officers, the conclusion was to the main facts of the riot, its causes which led to it, and the advantages the action adopted by the authorities in the emergency. Briefly summarized, the facts to be gathered are, that a somewhat lengthy Police notice against firing street obstructions was promulgated by beat of gong, and that the day was a Sunday, and that the riot was characterized by those who interpreted to the people in the street. A few days afterwards, a number of street hawkers, young and old, and followed by the firing party, were seen to be carrying a large number of materials collected in, if not owners of, the fired building, and in or near the brothel-bustling stands, and after supplying their selves with a large quantity of arms, they

100

100

W. A. AND P. PERINS* Celebrated

DECLARED BY CONSIGNEES TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Con-
dition, having caused certain dealers to apply the name
of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior com-
pounds, it is hereby informed that the only way
to secure the genuine is, to

ASK FOR LEA & PERDINS SAUCE
and to see that the words "Lea & Perrins" are stamped
upon the wrapper. Beware of cheap imitations, which have
been supplied with a spurious Worcester-shire Sauce,
upon the wrapper, and labeled with the name of "Lea
& Perrins," but which are entirely different from those
which we have furnished our correspondents with power of
attorney to take instant proceedings against persons who
violate the Privilege of our, or our other limitations by
using their rightness so being infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERDINS' Worcestershire, and See Name
Stamped upon the Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and Retail Export by the Proprietors, Wm. Lea
& Co., Gloucester Street, London, E.C.; and by all
Grocers and Dealers throughout the Kingdom.

**OAKLEY AND SON'S EMERY AND BLACK
LEAD MILLS,**
PLACEMARSH ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

OAKLEY'S WESTMINSTER KNIFE POLISH
Pacholski, 31, coal; tins, 6d., 1s., 2s.
6d. and 4s. each.

**OAKLEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE
BOARDS,** from 1s. 6d. each.

OAKLEY'S SILVERSMITHS' SOAP
(NON-MERCURIAL).
For Cleaning and Polishing Silverware, Electro-
plated, Plain Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets, 01. each.

**OAKLEY'S GENUINE EMERY, GRINDING
AND FLOUR.**

OAKLEY'S EMERY AND GLASS COLORED

OAKLEY'S CABINET GLASS PAPER

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